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The War

SOVEREIGN EQUALITY FOR ALL NATIONS

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press June 1]

At his press and radio news conference on June 1 the Secretary of State made the following reply in answer to a question whether there was anything he could say that might be of reassurance to the small nations. The correspondent who asked the question pointed out that some of the small nations seemed to think that they would not be properly represented in the proposed international organization:

"That is a matter in which the small nations and the large nations as well should be at all times especially interested. It is a mutual affair. The future welfare of each nation depends upon the welfare of all. In view of that common interest and that self-interest in every mutual sense, I doubt whether there would be many nations, large or small, which would have any other purpose than to cooperate in all legitimate and practicable international relationships that would be mutually advantageous and mutually profitable. As far as this Government is concerned, whenever I have said anything on this subject, it has always emphasized the all-inclusive nature of the world situation and our disposition and purpose to see that all nations, especially the small nations, are kept on a position of equality with all others and that, in every practicable way, there will be cooperation.

"Now, it is not possible at this stage for this Government or any government to give anybody a blueprint as to all of the details of how these relationships between all of the different nations will be gradually developed and perfected. There is no occasion to be especially concerned about the attitude of this Government in view of the declarations that the President, and I, and others have made. The truth is that even those declarations are not necessarily called for in the

light of our entire history and our traditions. We have for 150 years preached liberty to all the nations of the earth, to all the peoples of the earth, and we have practiced it. We have encouraged all nations to aspire to liberty, and to enjoy it. Our attitude toward the Philippines is a striking example. Nobody had to put us on the witness stand to know what we were doing for them.

"Even back in our earlier days we preached the same spirit of liberty with which we, ourselves, were inspired in acquiring our own liberty, to all the nations—especially those that were in chains of despotism, as the South American countries were for centuries under Spanish rule. Nobody asked us to do it. That was our philosophy. That was our spirit, both at home and toward all peoples who might aspire to liberty. As soon as our American neighbors threw off the Spanish yoke we proceeded to recognize them, right and left. We had the same spirit toward Greece and other countries desiring liberty as we demonstrated in the Philippines. That has been our consistent record, a record of championship of liberty for everybody, encouraging them at all times and in all places. I see no reason why this country, this great free people who through generations have dedicated themselves to this wonderful human cause and preserved it—I see no reason why they should be catechized every morning before breakfast as to their loyalty to liberty, or their consistent desire of liberty for everybody and freedom for aspiring peoples everywhere.

"I have spoken of this often in speeches and at other times before, during, and after my trip to Europe. Here is an example from my address to the Congress: 'The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general

security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed.¹ That is our objective. I think I have indicated sufficiently to you the policy of this nation and this Government representing it."

ALBANIA

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press June 2]

Five years ago today, on June 3, 1939, a Fascist constitution was imposed upon the Albanian people by the Mussolini regime of Italy. The Albanian people never accepted this constitution nor the series of puppet governments set up to administer it.

The United States, of course, never recognized the Fascist annexation of Albania which followed the unprovoked aggression of April 7, 1939 and considers that the right to freedom under institutions of their own choosing resides in the people of Albania.

Albanian patriots have fought, and continue to fight, to drive the Nazis from their country. This is a part of the common struggle, to which these sturdy people can make a precious contribution if they can achieve unity in the effort of their arms. Thus they can hasten the day of their liberation.

LEND-LEASE PLANE EXPORTS

Statement by the President

[Released to the press by the White House June 2]

Tabulation of figures on lend-lease plane exports for the month of March has now been completed by the Foreign Economic Administration. On the basis of these figures it can be announced that:

1. In the 91 days from January 1, 1944 to April 1, 1944 a total of 4,400 planes were sent to our Allies from the United States. This means that on the average 338 planes were shipped or flown every week to fighting forces allied with our own against our common enemies on battle-fronts around the world.

2. Between March 11, 1941, when the Lend-Lease Act was passed, and April 1, 1944 more than 33,000 planes have been sent from the United States to the forces of the other United Nations. Our Allies paid cash for 7,000 of the planes. The remaining

26,000 were sent under lend-lease. Many thousands were ferried all the way by air from the factories to the battle-fronts.

3. In the same period the United States produced over 175,000 planes. We thus retained for our own part of the combined United Nations war effort more than four fifths of the planes we produced, while sending very large numbers to our Allies. Through lend-lease we have seen to it that the men who fight beside Americans, in the offensives already under way and in the still greater offensives that are ahead, have the extra striking power they need to deliver the most damaging possible blows against our enemies—the Germans and the Japanese.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ORGANIZATION

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press May 29]

The first phase of the informal conversations with the eight Senators² has been concluded. We had frank and fruitful discussions on the general principles, questions, and plans relating to the establishment of an international peace and security organization in accordance with the principles contained in the Moscow four-nation declaration,³ the Connally resolution, and other similar declarations made in this country. I am definitely encouraged and am ready to proceed, with the approval of the President, with informal discussions on this subject with Great Britain, Russia, and China, and then with governments of other United Nations.

Meanwhile, I shall have further discussions with these and other leaders of both parties in the two Houses of Congress, and with others. The door of non-partisanship will continue to be wide open here at the Department of State, especially when any phase of the planning for a post-war security organization is under consideration.

¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 20, 1943, p. 343.

² Senators Connally of Texas, chairman; George of Georgia; Barkley of Kentucky; Gillette of Iowa; La Follette of Wisconsin; Vandenberg of Michigan; White of Maine; and Austin of Vermont.

³ BULLETIN of Nov. 6, 1943, p. 308, and Nov. 20, 1943, p. 342.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICY

Creation and Authority—The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy was created by letter of April 5, 1944 from the President to the Secretary of State and by similar letters to the heads of the other interested Departments and agencies listed below.

Purpose—It is the function of the Committee to examine problems and developments affecting the economic foreign policy of the United States and to formulate recommendations in regard thereto for the consideration of the Secretary of State and, in appropriate cases, of the President. Major interdepartmental committees concerned with general economic affairs including those established in the Department of State are, in accordance with the letter from the President, expected to be appropriately geared into this Committee.

Organization—The Committee consists of representatives of the Departments of State, the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Foreign Economic Administration. Representatives of other departments and agencies are invited to participate in this Committee or its subcommittees when matters of special interest to them are under consideration. The chairman of the Committee is an officer of the Department of State designated by the Secretary of State.

Activities—The Committee meets weekly, or more often if necessary. The Committee studies and advises on questions of economic foreign policy. It considers also problems of various Departments and agencies of the Government dealing with domestic matters which have an important bearing on such policy.

Members

Department of State.....	Dean Acheson, chairman
Department of State.....	Harry C. Hawkins, vice chairman
Department of the Treasury.....	Harry D. White
Department of Agriculture.....	Leslie A. Wheeler
Department of Commerce.....	Amos E. Taylor
Department of Labor.....	A. F. Hinrichs
United States Tariff Commission.	Oscar B. Ryder
Foreign Economic Administration.	Lauchlin Currie

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION VII

[Released to the press June 3]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on June 3 issued Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision VII of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated March 23, 1944.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 3 contains 45 additional listings in the other American republics and 55 deletions. Part II contains 214 additional listings outside the American republics and 42 deletions.

With the issuance of this Supplement the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals has been extended to include certain cases in Finland.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND GERMAN NATIONALS

A list of civilian American and Latin American nationals who will arrive in New York on board the *Gripsholm* on or about June 5 has been issued as Department of State press release 195 of May 29, 1944.

American Republics

DIRECT RADIO CIRCUIT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY

[Released to the press June 3]

On the occasion of the opening of the first direct radio circuit on June 1, 1944 between the United States and Uruguay, the following congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between the President of Uruguay and President Roosevelt; between the Minister of Foreign Relations and Secretary of State Hull; and between the Director General of Communications in Uruguay and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission:

I reaffirm to Your Excellency the profound sentiments of traditional friendship of our people united by history, destiny, and juridical and moral obligations in the struggle for liberty and in the defense of the Continent.

JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA
*President of the Oriental
Republic of Uruguay*

I deeply appreciate your message on the auspicious occasion of the inauguration of direct radio telegraphic communications between the United States and Uruguay. At this crucial moment in the struggle against the forces of world aggression, I reiterate to you, Mr. President, the deep sentiment of friendship and collaboration that unites our people in the common defense of those principles of liberty and justice that constitute the historic tradition of America.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The direct radio telegraphic service between Uruguay and the United States of America now inaugurated will reinforce and stimulate the historical ties of our peoples identified in the guardianship of the principles of law and liberty which constitute the sacred and common tradition of the American countries and joined together in the work of continental cooperation and defense of the hemisphere. In the name of the Uruguayan people and Government I express to Your Excellency the most sincere and effusive wishes for the triumph of the free nations over the enemies of the ethical and juridical order of civilization.

JOSÉ SERRATO

I thank Your Excellency for the cordial and friendly message transmitted on the occasion of the inauguration of direct radio telegraphic communications between the United States and Uruguay. This significant development symbolizes the close ties and the singleness of purpose that unite our two countries in the defense of our common heritage of liberty and justice. I am particularly happy to reaffirm to you, Mr. Minister, the profound sentiment of friendship and mutual collaboration that animates the peoples of our two countries, at a time when the struggle against the

forces of oppression throughout the world has reached the crucial stage.

CORDELL HULL

I take pleasure in sending you, with my friendly greeting and congratulations for the success of preliminary tests, the assurances of my high appreciation for the favorable reception and valuable support which you gave this initiative destined to unite still more closely the countries of Washington and Artigas.

JUAN J. MILLER

It is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge your cordial message and send you my sincere greetings on the inauguration of direct radio telegraphic service between New York and Montevideo. I have no doubt that the establishment of this new means of communication, to which you have so effectively contributed, will serve to bring our two countries ever closer together.

JAMES LAWRENCE FLY

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

[Released to the press May 30]

The President has now approved the designation of Mr. Edward G. Cale, Assistant Chief of the Commodities Division, Department of State, as the Delegate of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board to succeed Mr. Emilio G. Collado.¹ The President has also approved the designation of Mr. Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., Chief of the Division of Brazilian Affairs, Department of State, as Alternate Delegate to the Board. Mr. Cale held the position of Alternate Delegate during the incumbency of Mr. Collado as this Government's Delegate.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

West Indian Assistance

[Released to the press May 29]

Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Barbados, British West Indies, accompanied by Mr. Guy Perrin, Labor Commissioner of Barbados, returned to Bridgetown May 27 after

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 18, 1943, p. 431.

having spent two weeks in the United States in discussions with the War Food Administration, the War Manpower Commission, and the War Shipping Administration. As a result of these talks an understanding has been reached whereby Barbados will send to the United States during the summer approximately 5,000 laborers. The men will be assigned work principally in agriculture and in food processing. Recruiting of the laborers will commence in the immediate future.

Sir Grattan came to the United States at the suggestion of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which agency has been instrumental in assisting the successful completion of the arrangements.

The West Indies are furnishing a substantial amount of labor to the United States for agricultural and allied purposes this year. British Honduras will furnish 1,200 laborers, 500 of whom are skilled lumbermen; Jamaica will send at least 16,000, and this number may be increased if transportation permits; the Bahamas are furnishing approximately 5,000; and arrangements are being made for approximately 3,000 Puerto Ricans, most of whom will be skilled or semi-skilled laborers, who will assist in food processing and in other emergency work.

VISIT OF DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S ORCHESTRAS IN URUGUAY

[Released to the press June 2]

Rubén Carámbula, of Montevideo, Uruguay, has arrived in Washington as guest of the Department of State. Señor Carámbula directs the Children's School for Initiation Into Music. He has organized and directs children's orchestras throughout Uruguay.

One of the most important phases of Señor Carámbula's work is carrying music to children in remote country districts, especially those too poor to have access to a piano or string instruments. To meet their needs, he has invented a series of instruments which they can construct themselves. He has introduced into Uruguay the tonette, a type of flute, and a recorder. Señor Carámbula has prepared short descriptions in English of the typical folk music of the River Plate region. While in the United States he plans to work with children's rhythm bands and orchestras in performing adaptations of this music.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISERS TO DIVISION OF LABOR RELATIONS

[Released to the press May 29]

The Department of State announced on May 29 the appointment of Mr. Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. J. Raymond Walsh, Director of Research and Education of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and Professor Sumner Slichter, of Harvard University, as advisers to the Department's Division of Labor Relations. In this capacity they will advise the Department on the labor aspects of economic and political problems in the international field.

The Division of Labor Relations, among other functions, is responsible for initiating and coordinating policy and action in matters pertaining to (a) the effects on the foreign relations of the United States of policies and practices in foreign countries concerning wage and hour standards, working conditions, and similar matters of interest and concern to labor in the United States and abroad; (b) the interest of labor in the United States in matters of broad international policy; and (c) international arrangements for the promotion of full employment, health, and economic and social welfare.

Mr. Otis E. Mulliken has been designated Chief of the Division of Labor Relations.¹

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Designation 13 of June 2, 1944, effective June 2, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. John N. Plakias as Special Assistant in the Office of Transportation and Communications.

By Departmental Designation 15 of June 2, 1944, effective May 31, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. A. Dana Hodgdon temporarily as Acting Liaison Officer with responsibility for assisting the Secretary and the Under Secretary in their liaison with the War and Navy Departments and such other duties as may be assigned to him.

¹ Departmental Designation 11, issued May 29, 1944; effective May 29, 1944.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

TWENTY-SIXTH INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

Message of President Roosevelt

[Released to the press by the White House May 29]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Twenty-Sixth Conference of the International Labor Organization has just been held at Philadelphia. Representatives of the governments, employers and workers of forty-one countries took part in its deliberations.

The Conference, by a two-thirds majority, adopted Recommendations on the following seven subjects:

1. Income Security
2. Social Security for the Armed Forces
3. Medical Care
4. Social Policy in Dependent Territories
5. Employment in the Transition from War to Peace
6. The Organization of Employment Services
7. National Planning of Public Works

Under the Constitution of the International Labor Organization, these recommendations are forwarded to the member governments for submission by them to their respective, competent national authorities. I shall accordingly submit them to the Congress in the regular way when certified copies are received.

The Conference made other important decisions of which I think the Congress should be informed.

First, it adopted by unanimous vote a declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labor Organization which has been referred to as the "Declaration of Philadelphia".

Secondly, it unanimously adopted resolutions concerning the social provisions of the peace settlement.

Thirdly, it unanimously adopted resolutions concerning the economic policies, international and national, required for the attainment of the social objectives of the United Nations.

Because of the interest and importance of these three documents, I am transmitting them herewith for the information of the Congress.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 29, 1944.

[Here follows the text of the Declaration Concerning the Aims and Purposes of the International Labor Organization; see BULLETIN of May 20, 1944, p. 482.]

Resolution Concerning Social Provisions in the Peace Settlement

Whereas the Conference is called upon to make recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy, and more particularly concerning the social provisions to be inscribed in the various general or special treaties or agreements to which the United Nations will jointly or severally become parties;

Whereas the prospect of a complete victory of the United Nations makes it possible to prepare a better world order directed towards the achievement of the social objectives which these nations

proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter in expressing their desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security;

1.

The Conference considers that the principles stated in the following draft are appropriate for inclusion in a general or special treaty or agreement between nations desirous of giving early ef-

fect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and Article VII of the Mutual Aid agreement:

The signatory governments

Having pledged themselves to provide conditions which will ensure an increasing measure of freedom from want to their own peoples and to all peoples; Recognizing, therefore, their common obligation to foster expanding production and employment on a sound basis, free from disruptive fluctuations, and to ensure that workers and productive resources shall not be allowed to be idle while the needs of large parts of the world remain unsatisfied;

Realizing that the economic life and conditions in each nation are increasingly dependent upon the economic life and conditions of other nations, and that hence the attainment of the above-stated objectives requires increasing collaboration among nations;

Have agreed that:

ARTICLE I

The Declaration of the Aims and Purposes of the International Labour Organization adopted by the International Labour Conference at Philadelphia, 1944, the text of which is annexed, is hereby reaffirmed.

ARTICLE II

Each government recognizes its duty to maintain a high level of employment. Accordingly, all arrangements by and among the signatory and other like-minded governments for international economic cooperation should be framed and administered to serve the objectives set forth in Article I. They should be directed to the expansion of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods and to the liberation of economic activity from unreasonable restrictions. Particular consideration should be given to measures for promoting the reconstruction of economic life in countries whose economic and social life has been disrupted as the result of Axis aggression.

ARTICLE III

The following matters are of international concern and should be among the social objectives of international as well as national policy:

(1) Opportunity for useful and regular employment to all persons who want work, at fair wages

or returns and under reasonable conditions, with provision for protection of health and against injury in all occupations;

(2) Raising standards of living to provide adequate nutrition, housing, medical care and education;

(3) Establishment of minimum standards of employment to prevent exploitation of workers, whether employed or self-employed, whose opportunities for high wage employment are limited;

(4) Provision for child welfare;

(5) Provision for a regular flow of income to all those whose employment is interrupted by sickness or injury, by old age or by lack of employment opportunity;

(6) The effective recognition of the right of freedom of association and of collective bargaining;

(7) Provision of facilities for training and transfer of labour.

ARTICLE IV

The International Labour Office may, under standards constitutionally determined by the International Labour Conference, as occasion requires, collect from, and interchange with, the signatory governments, uniform statistical and other economic information on the following matters which are among those of direct interest to the International Labour Organisation and are of international concern:

(1) Employment, wages and conditions of work;

(2) Standards of living and the distribution of income, with particular reference to wage and salaried workers;

(3) Technical education and training for employment;

(4) Industrial health, safety and welfare;

(5) Industrial relations;

(6) Social security; and

(7) Administration of labour and social security legislation.

ARTICLE V

With respect to the matters set forth in article III:

(1) The governments, through appropriate international agencies, shall develop standards and statistical measures, and shall maintain uniform statistics and other information.

(2) The governments shall interchange among themselves and make available to the International Labour Organisation such information and reports as may be required to assist them and the Organisation to develop recommendations with respect to such matters.

(3) The governments shall take appropriate steps to assure close collaboration and full exchange of information between the International Labour Organisation and any other international bodies which now exist or may be established for the promotion of economic advancement and social well-being.

(4) The governments shall take appropriate steps to have placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference annually the subjects of the extent to which the social objectives set forth in Article I have been attained and on the measures taken during the year toward the attainment of the objectives.

ARTICLE VI

With respect to draft international conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference in accordance with Article 19 of the constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the signatory governments undertake to report to the International Labour Office as requested by the Governing Body on the status of legislation and administration and, in so far as practicable, of practices under collective agreements between employers and workers.

2.

The Conference recommends that the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation:

(1) call a special conference of the Organisation when in its opinion there is a danger of a substantial fall in general employment levels for the purpose of recommending appropriate national or international measures to prevent the development or spread of unemployment and to establish conditions under which high levels of employment may be maintained or restored;

(2) correlate the activities of the I.L.O. toward the end of maintaining full employment with those of any other international agency or agencies which may be designated by the United Nations to

have primary responsibility in related economic fields.

3.

The Conference Recommends that:

(1) The United Nations should undertake—

(a) to apply to any dependent territories in respect of which they have accepted or may accept a measure of international accountability through any international or regional commission or other body the principle that all policies designed to apply to dependent territories shall be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the peoples of such territories, and to the promotion of the desire on their part for social progress;

(b) to apply to such territories the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930; the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936; the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939, and the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939;

(c) to make a periodical report to the International Labour Office in respect of each such territory indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the provisions of the Social Policy (Dependent Territories) Recommendation, 1944;

(d) to ask the International Labour Office to appoint, in continuation of the collaboration established in the case of the Permanent Mandates Commission, a representative on any Committee which may be entrusted with the task of watching over the application of the principle of international accountability, and further to ensure that any facilities which may be afforded, in the form of inspection or otherwise, for the better implementation of this principle, shall include appropriate measures for examining the application of the above-mentioned Conventions and Recommendation.

(2) When determining the future status of dependent territories which on 1 September 1939 were controlled by Axis Powers, the United Nations should specifically require the application thereto of the arrangements provided for in the preceding paragraph.

(3) In any negotiations regarding the organisation, control and operation of merchant shipping and in particular in making international arrangements for the disposal of merchant shipping tonnage, the United Nations concerned

should consult the competent bodies of the International Labour Organisation, such as the Joint Maritime Commission, in regard to the possibility of including stipulations concerning the standard of accommodation to be provided for crews and of stipulations embodying the provisions of Conventions already adopted by the maritime sessions of the Conference, or of any further such Conventions that may be adopted before the negotiation of such agreements.

(4) In making international arrangements concerning transport by air, land, and inland waterway, the United Nations should have due regard to the repercussions of such arrangements on the working and living conditions of persons employed in transport, and should consult the International Labour Organisation in regard to such repercussions and more particularly in regard to the working and living conditions of persons who, in operating such transport systems, work in or under the jurisdiction of more than one country.

(5) The International Labour Organisation should make available to the United Nations any information or assistance calculated to facilitate the implementation of the proposals contained in the resolution concerning economic policies for the attainment of social objectives and the present resolution and should be prepared to participate in any international conference which may be considering such proposals.

4.

Believing that the exceptional opportunity of the negotiations of the peace settlement should be taken to secure a concerted advance in the acceptance of binding obligations concerning conditions of labor;

The Conference reaffirming the principle of the association of management and labour in the framing of such standards,

Recommends

(a) That throughout the peace settlement the United Nations should wherever appropriate include provisions for labor standards. In a number of cases such provisions might properly be taken from conventions or recommendations that have been or may be adopted by the International Labour Conference.

(b) That the Governing Body should appoint a consultative committee on labour provisions in the peace settlement. This committee should hold itself in readiness, together with the Director of the International Labour Office, to give advice with reference to such provisions on the request of the United Nations or of particular groups of the United Nations. This committee should have the right to co-opt additional members of special competence with respect to the particular sets of provisions under consideration.

(c) That the United Nations should make full use of this committee in any way in which they consider it appropriate to include labour provisions in the peace settlement.

5.

The Conference recommends to Governments that a Conference of representatives of the Governments of the United, associated, and other Nations, willing to attend, be called at an early date, in association with the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, to consider an international agreement on domestic policies of employment and unemployment; and this Conference pledges the full co-operation and the assistance of the I.L.O. in calling such a conference on employment, and in helping to carry into effect appropriate decisions it might make.

Resolution Concerning Economic Policies for the Attainment of Social Objectives

Whereas the prospect of a complete victory of the United Nations makes it possible to prepare a better world order directed towards the achievement of the social objectives which these nations proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter in expressing their desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security; and

Whereas these objectives of the United Nations coincide with the basic principles of the International Labour Organisation, and the International Labour Conference, meeting in New York in 1941, pledged the full collaboration of the International Labour Organisation in their implementation; and

Whereas the International Labour Conference is called upon by Item II on the Agenda of the present Session to make recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy concerning more especially the measures required to be taken internationally and nationally to ensure full employment, social security and rising standards of living; and

Whereas the initiative with regard to international policy lies with the United Nations at the present time, and it is desirable in order to attain the objectives referred to that all nations should pursue an appropriate national policy; and

Whereas the attainment of full employment and high productivity by the various nations after the war is essential to the achievement of freedom from want, the attainment of increasing living standards, the realisation of genuine economic security and the continuation of peaceful economic progress; and

Whereas full employment can be achieved and maintained only through the adoption, by governments, industry and labour, of policies and measures which effectively encourage the continuing expansion of production and improvement of distribution; and

Whereas the speedy achievement of full employment requires the prompt and orderly reconversion, reconstruction and expansion of industry, trade, commerce and agriculture after the war, and the subsequent maintenance of employment and production at high levels requires the creation of an economic and social environment conducive to a progressive and expanding economy;

The Conference adopts the following resolution:

1. INTERNATIONAL POLICY

1. Believing that the relief of war-stricken peoples, repatriation of prisoners and exiles and resumption of agricultural and industrial production are matters which will be of the utmost urgency immediately on the liberation of occupied countries and that on the successful handling of these problems the possibility of achieving the long-range objectives of social and economic well-being will largely depend,

The Conference welcomes the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, urges all States concerned to co-operate actively in the achievement of the tasks entrusted

to it and assures the Administration of the readiness of the International Labour Organisation to assist it in every appropriate way.

2. In view of the fact that for varying periods after the end of hostilities many essential commodities and transport facilities will be in short supply, and that international arrangements will be needed to ensure a fair allocation of available supplies and prevent excessive price movements,

The Conference considers that the Governments of the United Nations concerned should arrange to continue in operation, for such periods as any serious shortages may persist, the existing machinery of international co-ordination and control subject to such modification, and in particular to such enlargement of the membership of the authorities concerned, as may contribute to the equitable and efficient operation of such machinery in the transition from war to peace.

3. The Conference endorses the declaration of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May 1943, that while the primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for life and health, each nation can fully achieve this goal only if all co-operate in appropriate international action, and urges the setting up of a permanent international organisation, as recommended by the Conference on Food and Agriculture, to raise the level of nutrition and improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution.

4. Recognising that a satisfactory international monetary system is essential to the full development of mutually advantageous economic relations between nations, and consequently to the raising of standards of living,

The Conference attaches great importance to the establishment at the earliest possible moment of effective international machinery for settling balances arising out of international trade and other transactions and for maintaining stability in rates of exchange, notes with satisfaction that the Governments of the United Nations are giving careful attention to this matter and urges that they include in any agreement establishing such machinery a provision requiring the authorities responsible for its application to have regard in framing and applying their policies to the effect of their decisions on employment and living standards.

5. Noting that imports of capital will be needed for reconstruction, development and the raising of living standards in many countries, and believing that the provision of such capital will contribute to the maintenance of full employment in the lending countries,

The Conference:

(a) considers that the existing machinery of the international capital market should be supplemented by the establishment of appropriate international machinery for the purpose of promoting the international movement of capital;

(b) considers that the promotion of full employment and higher living standards should be regarded as a primary objective of any such international machinery;

(c) considers that the authorities responsible for the operation of such international machinery should consult the International Labour Organisation as to the appropriateness of including in the terms under which development works financed in whole or in part through such machinery are to be carried out, provisions regarding the welfare and working conditions of the labour employed; and that such provisions should be framed in consultation with the International Labour Organisation;

(d) affirms the readiness of the International Labour Organisation to render every assistance in its power in determining the appropriateness of the inclusion of such provisions and in their framing and application and in the promotion through the operations of such international machinery of the general objectives of full employment and higher living standards.

6. Recognising the great contribution which the international exchange of goods and services can make to higher living standards and to high levels of employment,

The Conference:

(a) believes that the measures proposed in the foregoing paragraphs for the promotion of exchange stabilisation and international lending will contribute to the expansion of international trade, but considers that the United Nations should also examine wartime changes in industrial capacity, and arrange for exchange of information on postwar industrial programmes and should take vigorous action to promote the expansion of international trade by appropriate commercial policies; and considers that all countries, creditor as

well as debtor, should adapt their commercial policy in such a way as to enable them to settle all obligations arising out of international transactions;

(b) considers that the United Nations should initiate measures to facilitate the co-ordination through appropriate international machinery of the commercial policies of all countries for the purpose of promoting a steady expansion in world trade on a multilateral basis;

(c) considers that in such co-ordination special consideration should be given to the need of countries which are highly dependent on returns from exports to take measures to ensure a high degree of stability in the level of their economic activity and observes that the need for these measures will decrease to the extent that international collaboration proves successful; and

(d) considers that in such co-ordination special account should be taken of the dislocation and the accumulated needs resulting from the devastation caused by war operations and from the prolonged diversion from peacetime production in countries which have been engaged for a long period in a sustained and total war effort.

7. In order to lay the foundation for rising levels of consumption throughout the world and at the same time to ensure more stable and adequate incomes to those primary producers whose services are needed for the production of essential raw materials and foodstuffs,

The Conference considers that the United Nations should initiate concerted action designed to ensure the constant availability to all purchasers of adequate supplies of such commodities at prices which give a reasonable return to the efficient producer and are held sufficiently stable to afford protection against major short-term fluctuations in supply or demand; and that such international arrangements (a) should provide for adequate representation of consumers as well as producers, representing both importing and exporting countries, in all authorities responsible for the determination and application of policy, and (b) should aim to assure to all workers, including the self-employed, engaged in the production of the commodities concerned, fair remuneration, satisfactory working conditions and adequate social security protection, having regard to the general standards in the countries concerned.

8. Believing that migratory movements may play an important part in the development of a dynamic economy, and that disorderly international migration may create economic and social dislocation in the countries concerned and involve serious individual hardship for the migrants themselves, while desirable migratory movements are often hampered by technical and financial difficulties which can be overcome only through international co-operation,

The Conference considers that:

(a) The United Nations should encourage by appropriate measures, with adequate safeguards for all concerned, the orderly migration of labour and settled in accordance with the economic needs and social conditions prevailing in the various countries, and in this connection should note the Conclusions adopted by the Conference of Experts on Technical and Financial Co-operation with regard to Migration for Settlement held at the International Labour Office in 1938;

(b) Arrangements should be made for close co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and any public international agency established to deal with migration;

(c) The Governing Body should take steps to bring before an early session of the Conference a report of a representative commission, with such technical assistance as it may require, on the means necessary to protect the interests of labour, on the one hand, against barriers which prevent migration from areas of limited resources, and on the other hand, against the lowering of the labour standards that might result from immigration at a rate exceeding the capacity of the receiving countries to absorb immigrants.

9. In order that re-employment may be expedited and healthy living standards established within a period of minimum duration in areas liberated from Axis occupation,

The Conference recommends that arrangements be made by those nations whose productive capacities have been maintained during the war, by all other nations which are in a position to make materials available and by the appropriate international organisations, to give the highest priority consistent with the exigencies of war to immediately supplying the territories liberated from Axis occupation with materials and equipment required for industrial installations, agriculture, transport,

public works and utilities of an essential character.

10. Believing that the best possible conditions for a rise in the standard of living and the maintenance of full employment in the world can only be obtained by mutually consistent national economic, financial and social policies and by co-ordination of the activities of the different international institutions in this field,

The Conference considers that appropriate international measures should be taken which guarantee sufficient contact and consultation with regard to such policies between governments as well as between the different international institutions.

2. NATIONAL POLICY

11. In order that full employment at productive peacetime pursuits, freedom from want, rising standards of living and genuine economic security may be achieved with a minimum of delay after the war,

The Conference urges that governments and employers' and workers' organisations formulate comprehensive and co-ordinated programmes, suited to the particular needs of their countries, for prompt and orderly reconversion, reconstruction and economic expansion, and that such programmes be prepared and applied simultaneously with the consideration of the international measures referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

12. Recognising that the economic situation will differ markedly among the various countries at the war's end, varying particularly with the degree and type of industrial development, the extent to which the peacetime economy has been disrupted by the war, and whether the country's territory has been occupied by the enemy; and recognizing that national post-war economic programmes must vary accordingly, in order to meet most effectively the needs of the country in which they are to be applied.

The Conference urges that, with due allowance for difference in national economic situations, programmes for economic reconversion, reconstruction and expansion include the development of sound policies and procedures to provide:

(a) Effective arrangements for the orderly and expeditious demobilisation and repatriation, and for the early absorption in productive peacetime employment of members of the armed forces,

civilian workers, prisoners, persons who have resisted deportation, deported persons and refugees, for the prompt termination of contracts and settlement of claims, the prompt determination of policy on the peacetime use of Government-owned war production capacity and equipment and the disposition of surplus materials, with a view to the use of these items to satisfy human needs, and liberal provision for the maintenance, educational training and retraining of persons unavoidably out of employment as recommended by the 26th Session of the International Labour Conference in its Recommendation concerning employment organization in the transition from war to peace;

(b) Retention, as long as shortages exist, of such war-created economic controls—for example, price and exchange controls and rationing—as are necessary to prevent inflation, and the relaxation of such controls as rapidly thereafter as is consistent with the public welfare;

(c) Adjustment of tax systems to encourage rapid reconversion, reconstruction and economic expansion, while maintaining an equitable distribution of tax burdens and avoiding financial measures which tend to increase the dangers of inflation or deflation;

(d) Development of effective mechanisms for adequate financing of the reconversion, reconstruction and expansion of industry, trade, commerce and agriculture and particularly to assist the establishment of new and efficient enterprises.

13. The Conference urges that all practicable measures be taken to maintain a high and steady level of employment, to minimise fluctuations and business activity, and to assure a steadily expanding volume of production, more particularly by means of:

(a) Fiscal, monetary and other measures, including useful public works, to sustain the volume of demand for goods and services at a high level while avoiding the dangers of an inflationary spiral of prices and wages—in this connection attention should be paid, among other measures, to such methods as an adequate income security system, and to properly timed public works financed by borrowing in periods of depression, in accordance with the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937;

(b) Measures to discourage monopolistic practices and to encourage technological progress,

to maintain a reasonably flexible system of prices and wages, to encourage the transfer of workers and productive resources from declining to expanding industries, and to attain a high degree of mobility of resources and freedom of access to alternative employments;

(c) Measures to provide adequate incentives to engage in and expand constructive economic activity, to encourage private investment and to maintain the rate of investment—among the measures which warrant careful consideration in this connection are the adjustment of tax systems, removal of artificial barriers limiting access to resources and markets, the relaxation of unreasonable restrictions imposed by governmental agencies or by business or by labour organisations, and the maintenance of a high and stable demand for goods;

(d) Measures to provide adequate opportunity for workers to engage in productive activity and to obtain advancement—among the measures which warrant careful consideration in this connection are the provision of improved and more generally accessible educational and training facilities, provision of higher nutritional and health standards, improvement of public employment services, increased provision against economic insecurity, the maintenance of wages at a high level, and the protection, extension and improvement of collective bargaining procedures.

Treaty Information

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

[Released to the press May 29]

On May 29, 1944 the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Honorable Mohammed Shayesteh, Minister of Iran in Washington, effected the exchange of the President's proclamation and the Iranian instrument of ratification of the reciprocal trade agreement and the accompanying exchange of notes between the United States and Iran dated April 8, 1943.

Article XIV of the agreement provides that it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of the proclamation of the President of the United States for the instrument of ratification of Iran.

Following the exchange on May 29, 1944, there was issued a supplementary proclamation by the President proclaiming that the agreement, including two schedules and the exchange of notes, will enter into force on June 28, 1944, the thirtieth day following May 29, 1944.

The English texts of the agreement and accompanying exchange of notes were made public in the Department's press release 133 of April 8, 1943 and an analysis of the agreement in press release 134 of the same date.¹ A statement concerning the President's proclamation of the agreement, including the schedules and exchange of notes, was made in the Department's press release 102 of March 31, 1944.² The English and Persian texts of the agreement and accompanying exchange of notes will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series and the Statutes at Large.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Chile

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State, by a letter of May 15, 1944, that the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on January 15, 1944, was signed for Chile on May 13, 1944.

General

ICELAND

[Released to the press June 3]

The President has designated the Honorable Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, as his Special Representative with the personal rank of Ambassador to attend the ceremonies to be held in Iceland on June 17, 1944 incident to the establishment of the Republic of Iceland.

The Foreign Service

CONSULAR OFFICES

The American Consulate at Grenada, British West Indies, was opened to the public on May 25, 1944.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed at Rio de Janeiro July 17, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 373. Publication 2115. 7 pp. 5¢.

Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed at Rio de Janeiro February 10, 1943; Executive Agreement Series 374. Publication 2116. 7 pp. 5¢.

Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Agreement signed at Rio de Janeiro November 25, 1943, effective January 1, 1944; and Exchange of Notes signed November 9 and 25, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 375. Publication 2119. 17 pp. 10¢.

Southern Terminus of Alaska Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa May 4 and 9, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 380. Publication 2122. 2 pp. 5¢.

Haines-Champagne Section of Alaska Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Ottawa November 28 and December 7, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 382. Publication 2123. 2 pp. 5¢.

Foreign Service List (Abridged), April 1, 1944. Publication 2121. iv, 60 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, June 2, 1944, to Revision VII of March 23, 1944. Publication 2132. 36 pp. Free.

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 10, 1943, p. 299.

² BULLETIN of Apr. 1, 1944, p. 305.